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Study Shows Indira's Chances Bright

Election Campaign In P.M.'s Area

Kamaraj: Delhi Paper's View

The Truth About E.V.R. Periyar

Did Asian Culture Rescue Dark Europe?

Race Casts Shadow Over Malaysia

Do Space Men Risk Brain Damage?

A Page Full of Humour

The Pearl Harbour Film

Sex & TV. Danger To Heart

The Right To Recall

Sex Education In Hague Schools

Plan With Planets

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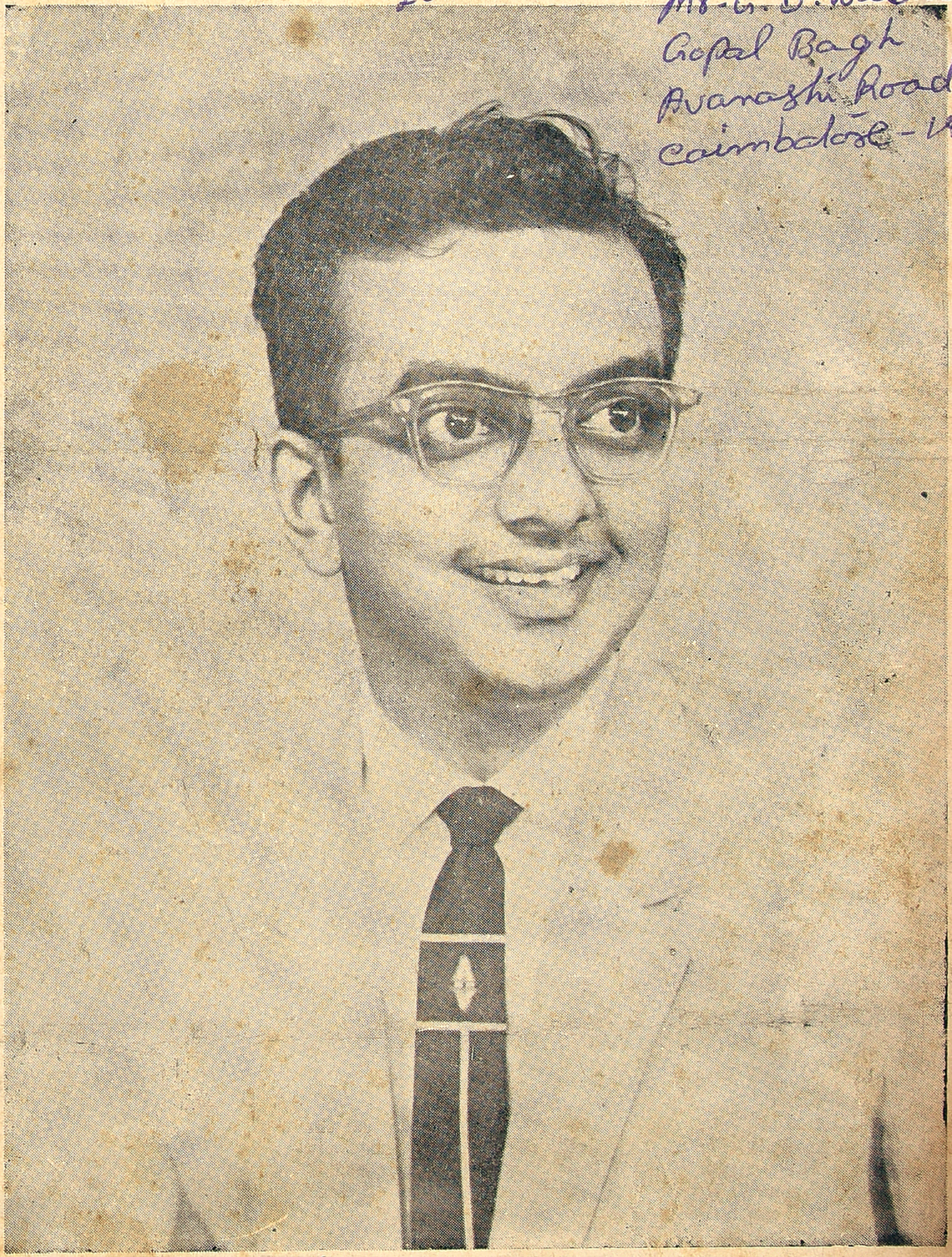
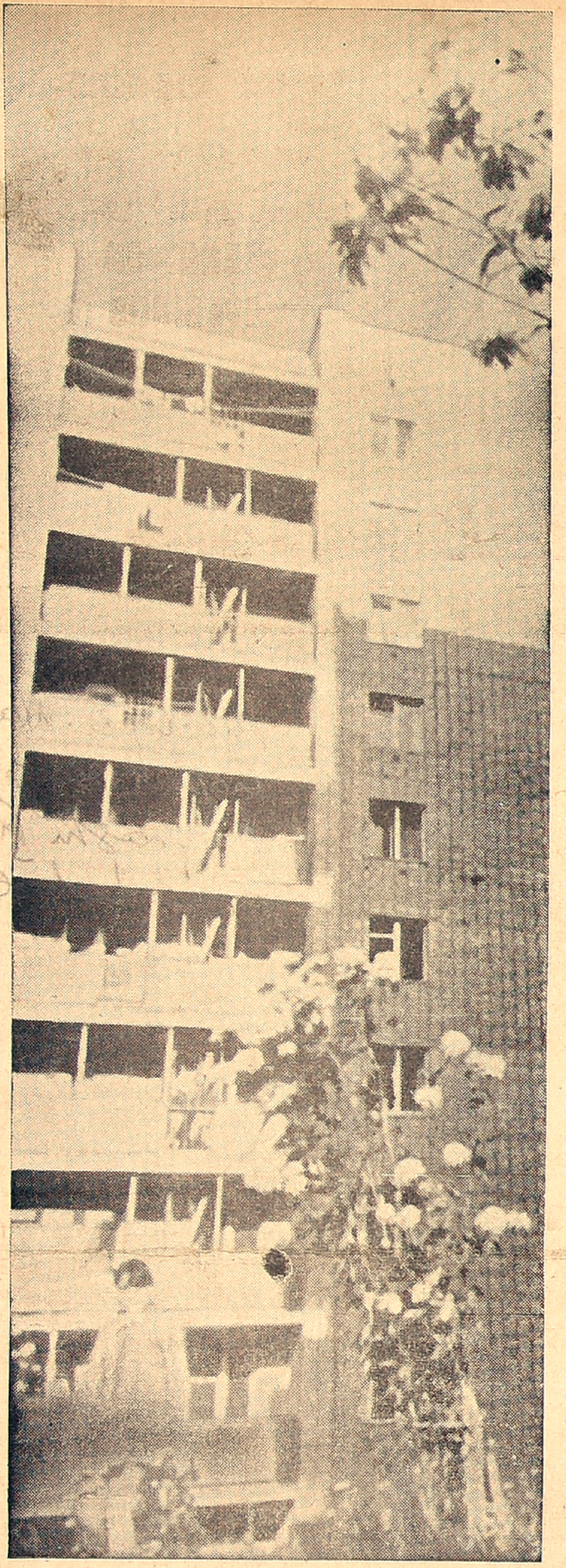
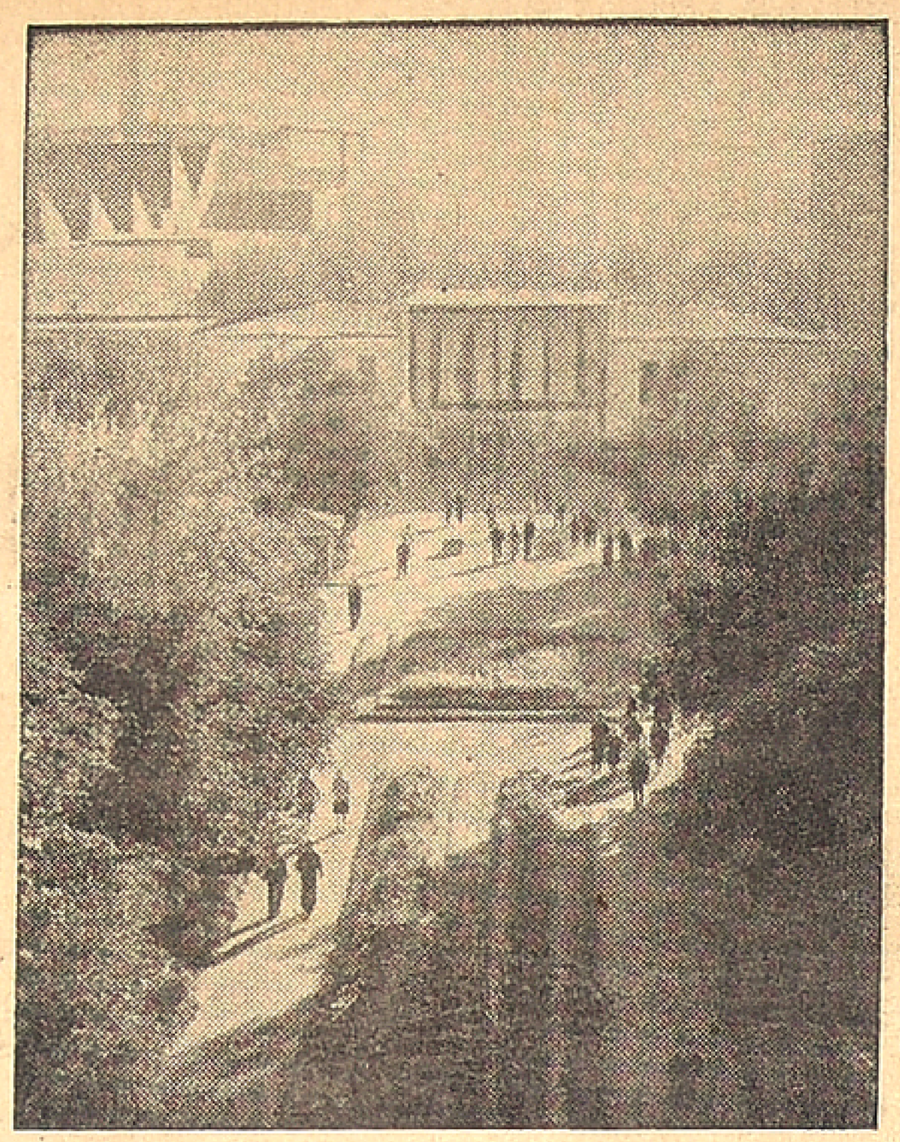


SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



During the five-year plan (1966-70) period, more than 500 families of plant's workers were given flats, free of cost, in blocks like these.



Main entrance to the plant.

The Plant That Bade Farewell To Arms

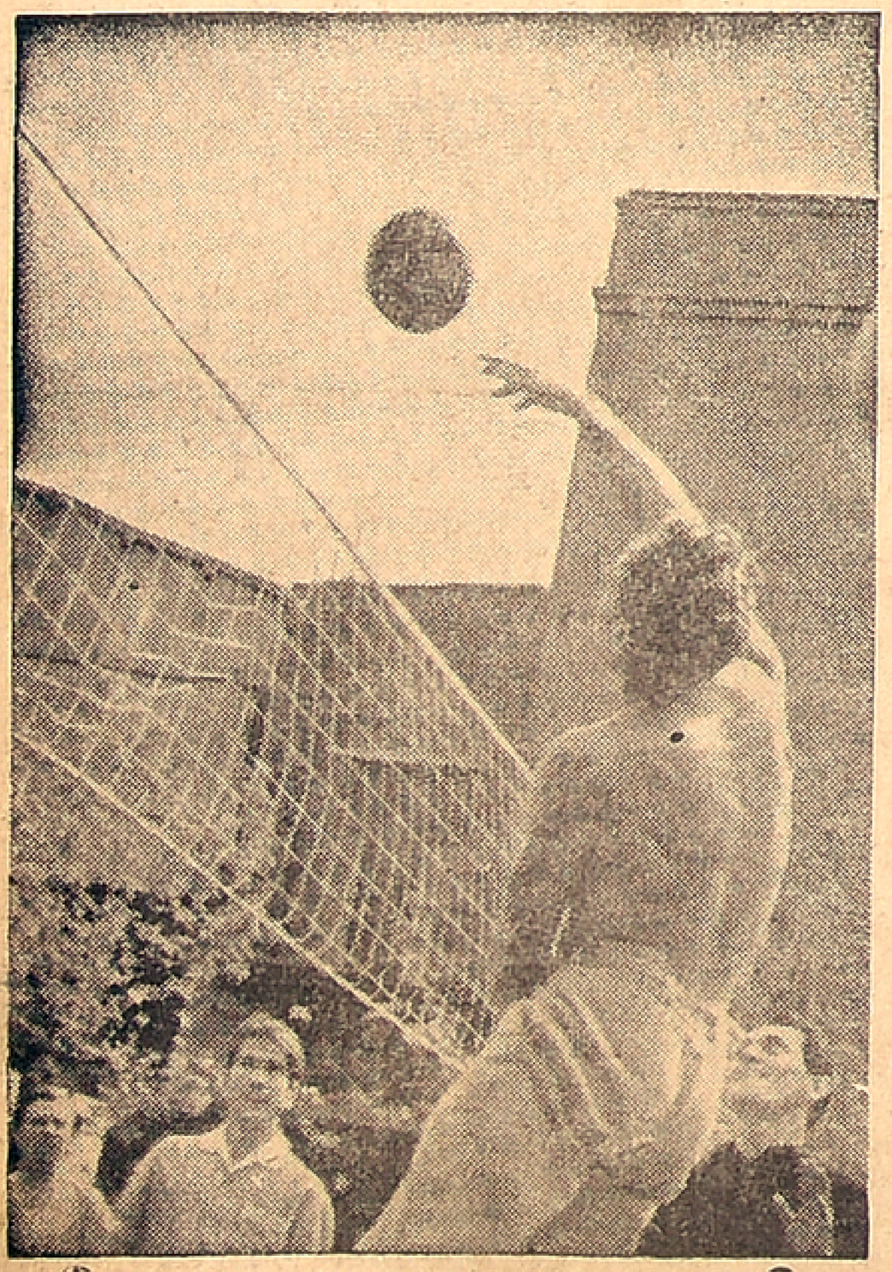
If a country goes on importing machinery for manufacturing utility goods it might tentatively satisfy the needs of its people in consumer goods to some extent. But when will it ever become independent? When will it ever learn modern technology?

Any country building its industrial base gives primary importance to this. It is this over-riding principle that prompted India to include Heavy machine building projects like the one at Ranchi in the Indo-Soviet economic co-operation. Now this Ranchi plant is supplying machinery and equipment to other projects like the Bokaro Steel Plant and nearer at hand the Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam.

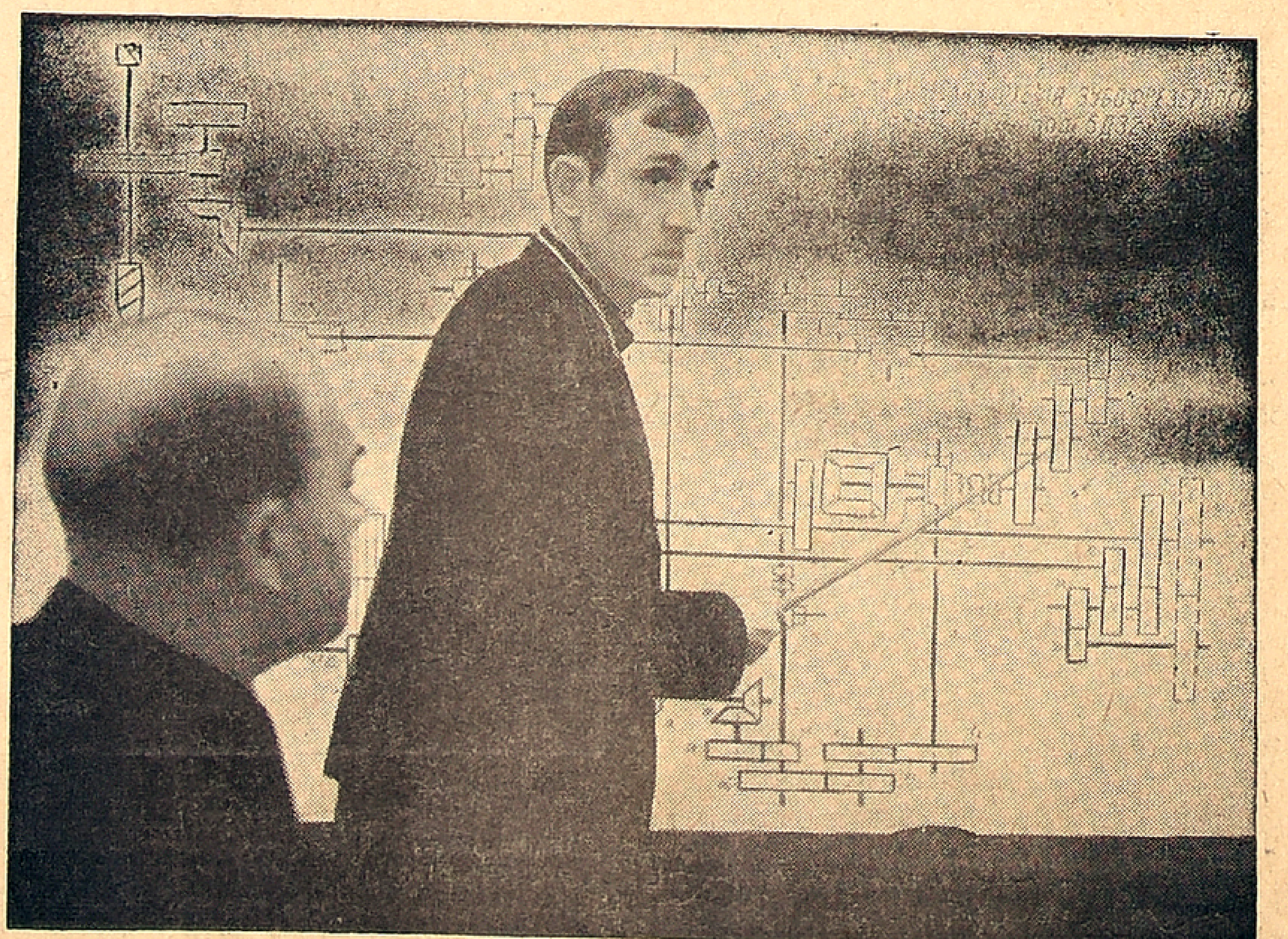
It was again this principle of building first and foremost the 'plant of plants' that gave birth to the Electrostal Heavy Machine-building plant near Moscow. This plant was assigned the task of laying the foundation for heavy machine-building in the country's central economic region even at a time when the country was facing bitter days of Nazi invasion in the Second World War. Though the war was at its height, the plant kept on producing items designed expressly for peaceful purposes—spare parts and exquipment for metallurgical industry.

This is so well expressed by Mikhail Lepov, one of the veteran engineer-smelters of the plant, now on

(Contd. on Third Cover)



The plant has a very strong volley Ball team



Hundreds study at the plant without giving up their regular jobs. Photo shows fitter Nikolai Ivanov conducting a metal-cutting class.

From Second Cover

pension: "When the battle for Moscow was raging just a few kilometres away from the plant, when millions of our soldiers were engaged in deadly battle against the Hitlerite aggressors... we thought it was our duty to turn out weapons for the army. But instead, we were assigned the task of producing spare parts — not for guns or tanks—but for rolling mills and blast-furnaces".

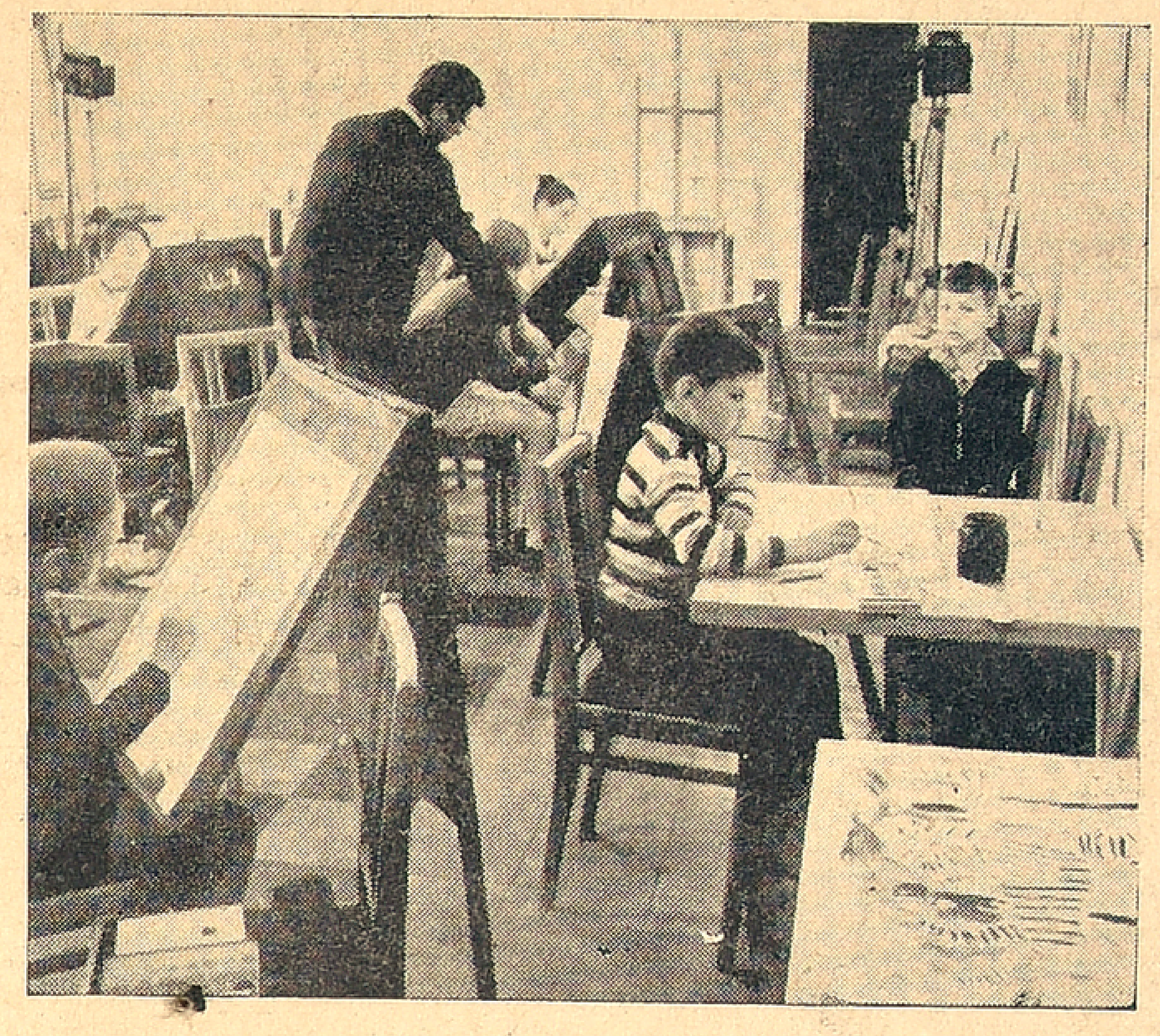
This plant, keeping up its high tradition of increasing productivity and employing modern technology, took in 1962 the first place in the world in the production of pipes. It has become one of the giants of Soviet Heavy Machine-building industry.

This was again one of the first plants to be put on the new system of planning and economic incentives. This reform in economic management helped the plant to carry out the main tasks set before it by the 23rd Party Congress and fulfil all its targets ahead of schedule during the eighth five year plan (1966–1970).

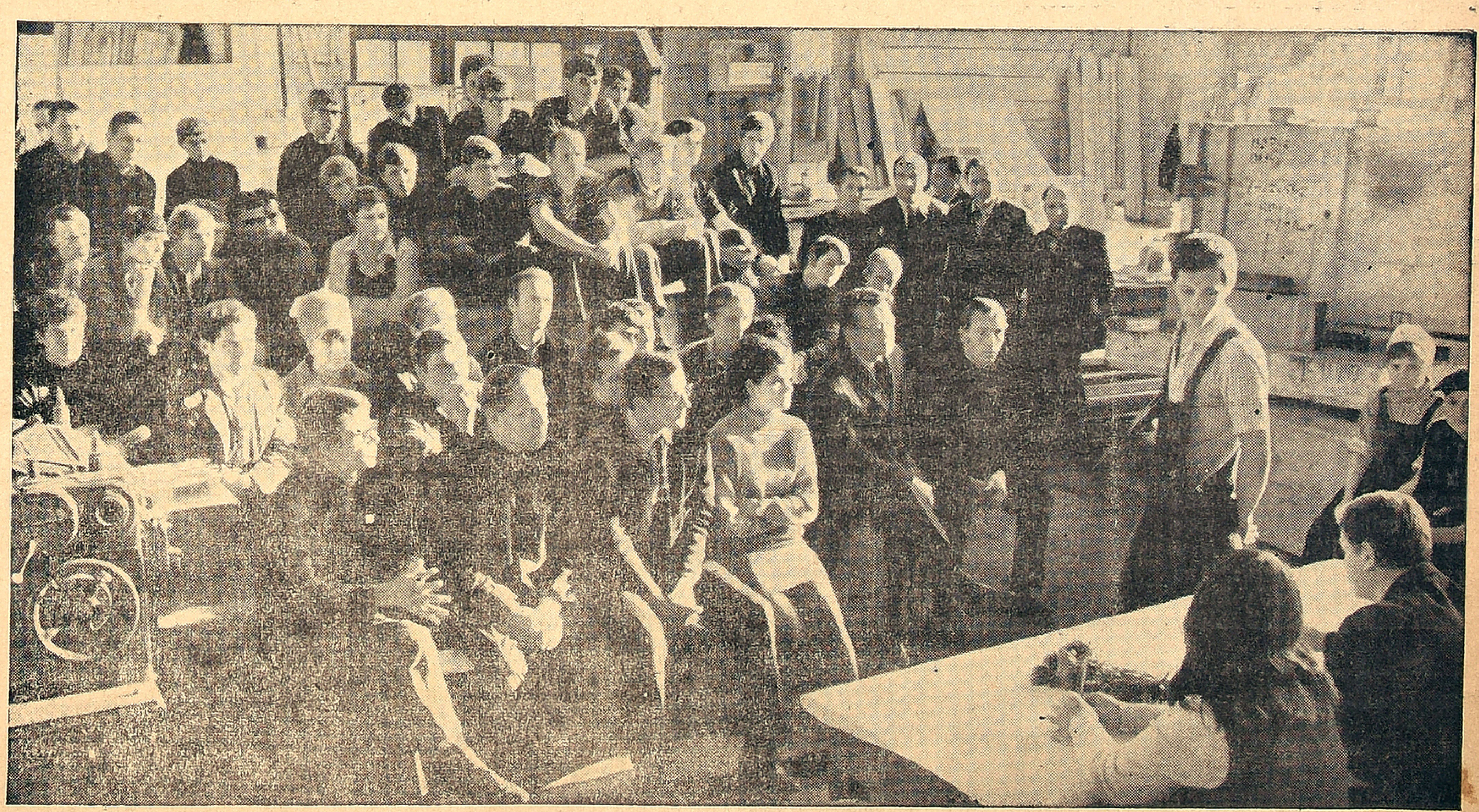
The plant has become a school for designing modern machine-tools and mechanisms and many of its engineers have won Lenin and state prizes. Fifty eight items produced by the enterprise have won state quality mark—the highest award for quality in the USSR.

The plant has been a model in the matter of providing excellent conditions of work and other amenities to its workers. The average level of earnings has exceeded the fixed targets and stands at 130 roubles (Rs 1082) a month. One out of every four of the plants' employees gets a discount-pass to sanatoria or holiday homes.

The pictures accompanying the article show a few facets of the success story of this plant—a plant that bade farewell to arms and concentrated on producing mother-machines.



More than 50 children of industrial and office workers attend an art circle at the plant's House of Culture.



A meeting at the model shop of the plant. Under discussion is the report of the Director (seated second from right in the front row) on the introduction of methods scientific labour-organisation in production.

Miss Rosalyn Tureck, Bach specialist at the piano.

Famous Bach Pianist To Perform In Madras

MADRAS: Miss Rosalyn Tureck, who is considered one of the greatest exponents of Bach music, will perform in Madras on February 21 at the Museum Theatre.

As a soloist and conductor, the American pianist is in contant demand all over Europe and America Her recitals and publications have established her as pre-eminet among Bach artists and scholars today.

She is a brilliant performer of Bach on both the herpsi-chord and clavichord. (The piano had not been fully developed in Bach's lifetime) However, it is as an artist who plays that music primarily on the piano that she occupies a unique position in the world of music. It is this Bach music on the piano that she will bring to audiences in India.

Critical acclaim has come to her in full measure. *Newsweek*, in an April 1970 story, following appearances by her with the Washington National Symphony as conductor and soloist, called her "A true child of Apollo." *The New York Times* has declared: "The force of Miss Tureck's Intellect and feeling, and her ability to communicate directly and clearly through her performances, give validity to almost everything she does." The same paper observed on the occasion of another concert, "There is nothing to do but listen, admire and enjoy."

She was the first woman ever to conduct the New York Philharmonic in its regular series, and she has conducted other distinguished orchestras such as the Philharmonic Orchestra of London and the Collegium Musicum of Copenhagen.

Though the major part of her carcer has been devoted to Bach's music, she has played works by other classical contemporary composers.

The Tureck career began in her native Chicago when, at nine, the youngest of three sisters in a musical family of Russian and Turkish background, she made her performing debut in a series of solo recitals. She began intensive Bach studies at the age of fourteen, and at sixteen won a four-year fellowship to the Juilliard Graduate School in New York. When she was 22 gave a series of six all-Bach weekly concerts in New York.

In 1953, she made her London debut with a series of Bach recitals to such widespread critical acclaim that she found herself elevated to a position of international eminence. So great was the demand for her all over Europe that she remained there for five years before returning to the United States.

In 1967 Miss Tureck created the International Bach Society, which holds a three-week International Congress in New York at the Lincoln Center each summer. Her frequently expressed conviction that Bach is a composer for all ages has each year been given dramatic reality at these Congresses.

Miss Tureck is currently on a six-month world concert tour that will take her, besides India, to Australia, the Far and Middle East and Europe.

Her performance in Madras is jointly sponsored by the Madras Musical Association and the U.S. Information Service.

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